

The reader will find several communications, on the first page, from Kentucky writers. Each of course speaks for himself. We want our writers to feel that they are not writing for the people, but for the people. In this way, we shall get at the truth. We shall have occasion by and by to refer to the subject matter of several of these respected correspondents.

#### Summing Up.

State losses by slavery, according to the calculations we have made, (that is, applying the Ohio law of increase to Kentucky,) may be summed up thus:

Under slavery. With freedom.  
Loss of population, 179,828 2,665,611  
" of political power, 10,000 to 20,000  
" in an income, \$7,308,390 \$35,000,000  
" in value of land, 128,982,000 255,147,000

Now, let any man ask himself, if this be not too costly a system? Let those especially who say, "don't argue the question morally, but prove that it won't pay," answer, whether it should be maintained at so monstrous a sacrifice! Its maintenance involves a loss in every thing. Our population diminishes, our political power wanes, our income grows smaller, the value of our property decreases, under its withering blight! Shall it be so? Men of Kentucky, will you, thus, you longer suffer this evil when it thus blasts every real source of your prosperity?

Our friends, of the Cincinnati Gazette, referring to the new paper about to be established at Washington, by the Perpetualists, say:

We have never before seen the circular of a number of gentlemen in Charleston, South Carolina, soliciting subscriptions to carry out the project. To this a note is appended by a friend, declaring the movement a desirable and earnest one—and that "the amount already subscribed is a large, but not one-tenth of what is expected." Then the Southern gentlemen intend to establish the paper, and open the way for free discussion. Very well, we advocate free discussion, properly conducted, on every public question, and are pleased with this move. We do not see why the New Era will be delighted with it.

And why not the whole country? Is it for "Southern gentlemen" by establishing a paper to open "the way to free discussion?" This is every man's right. But we presume our friends referred "to the South," and meant to confine their remarks to that quarter. And in this they are right. An old time friend, writing us, says:

"We have thrown away the scaffold, and mean to fight for private with the pen—ready to be our weapon, and as we are bound to have more territory, and along with that, an extension of slavery, we shall use it to stop discussion principles at the North, and establish equal rights at the South."

So be it. The pen is the true weapon; reason our surest defence. Let them be employed freely, freely! If when so employed the perpetualists can win the day, we shall yield. We ask for nothing, but freedom of speech—a manly, christian freedom.

Did you ever, reader, have a pile of letters before you, from various parts and people, and read them over one by one? It is not always a pleasant task. But it may be made so, if you will only learn from the characters of the writers. The cautious, genuine, bold, impulsive, timid—can be guessed, at once, without Combe's book, or Fowler's Phenomenological bust.

This whole day, though not with this view, we have been reading and answering letters, and we do not know that we can employ its close better than in giving a running notice of their contents.

The first we take up is from a North Alabamian. His parents were South Carolinians; but moved to the West, where he was mainly reared. He says:

"I was principally raised in North Alabama, but had to leave there on account of slavery. It could not live there without participating in it some way, and that I determined not to do. I am attached to the country; it has a mild and genial climate; produces the best of fruits and vegetables; but the curse of slavery upon it, has ruined it. I feel as if I should like to go back and live there, if this curse could be removed; but I have no hope of it in my day."

"Let him go," say one class. Not so, friends! What does that man say, drives thousands. It may not impoverish you; but it does impoverish the State; check its growth; its power; stop the building of railways; limit the comforts and happiness of the many; unnerve and debilitate. "Let him stay," said another. So say we. Stay here, stay, and battle against the evil—stay, and root it out.

But listen again to a Southerner:

"The last year I lived there (Alabama in 1835) I attended two meetings in my county to ferret out anti-slavery publications; [abolition papers] I dared not take any part. I could say what I pleased in private; but in public I was in a risk; and any body who knew the middle class men would have been astonished at the extent of the emancipation feeling. In fact I believe it is more extensively felt at the South than we generally suppose."

Well—we say, stay at home, and talk as you please in private. Rouse the middle class. They have the stuff in them to do. If resolved, they can carry the day. And why should they not speak out? This "I dared not take any part" is what makes the masses powerless, and the few absolute. If in private men say what they please, they can soon say it in public. Stay, then, at the South, and work.

Let us hear now from Western Virginia—friend writes us:

"I have the opinion of some of the citizens of Wood county, that if they had somebody to take the lead, the emancipation representative could be elected from that county. So of the counties round it."

"Somebody to take the lead!" Do we wait for that in private affairs? When our interests demand it, do we stop to enquire what we should say or do? This idea about waiting to take the lead is a most pernicious one. Let the good man utter himself, and other good men will respond, and leadership will soon be settled. The hour then will produce its man.

But another correspondent says:

"I have perused the several numbers of the Examiner as they have been received, and am well pleased with the manner in which it has been conducted so far. I hope it may prove a valuable auxiliary in the great and good work of terminating American slavery. One thing is perfectly obvious to every man who reflects on the past history of our country, and carefully surveys the present position of our national affairs. Slavery must soon be checked in its progress, or the union of these States must be dissolved, and with the dissolution of the Union, in all probability, will terminate all our fair hopes of prosperity and freedom. God grant that the onward tide of this tremendous evil, which has hitherto surrounded and swept away every barrier, may not be permitted to undermine and overthrow our Constitution, our Union, our liberties! Swift, as the spider, when he saw the housewife's broom, said that Heaven and Earth were coming together, but the coming together of Heaven and Earth, was but the coming down of his cobweb."

Never fear, friend, about dissolution. We of the mid-State States will save that. We don't mean that the perpetualists shall have everything their own way, and if they make the effort to dissolve the Government, these States will prevent it. The Kentucky Statesmen say so. The Judge Nicholas' declaration will hold good of all of them. They will not acquiesce in the idea that negro slavery is to be entailed upon them, and their posterity, in perpetuity and never

tolerate the idea of dissolution for this end. Their course may create a great outcry; but the cobweb, we only will be swept away. Look up, then, friend, and labor on. A better day is coming, my friend.

Old North Carolina! We had well nigh overlooked her. Hear one of her intelligent sons. Referring to the fact that he had made the identical suggestion we had, as regards county action, he says:

I made the identical suggestion which you state is now about being acted upon in Western Virginia, and have insisted, that not only counties, but towns, cities and townships, should have the privilege of abolishing slavery. I at the same time pointed out many ways in which local emancipation would be accomplished, provided the fundamental law of the State guaranteed the future exemption of each place from slavery.

Many benevolent persons both in the North and South would be induced to bequeath their property to a county or township for the purpose of giving it to a State for such a purpose. It would be "a drop in the bucket" for an individual to give his property to the State of Virginia as a fund to purchase the slaves; but many counties in the State might be made free by the liberality of a single citizen. Some counties might become free by taxing themselves to the value of the slaves; while a tax adequate to the purchase of all the slaves in Virginia would be unbearable. Other counties would gradually become free by the removal of the slaves. But no matter in what way they become free, the emancipation of the State, and of all the slave States should provide that slavery should never again be introduced.

A law now exists in North Carolina which gives to counties the discretion of making certain local regulations different from those which exist in the greater portion of the State. For instance the school law was put to the counties separately, and was in operation for several years in the greater part of the State before it was received by the State, and a few other counties. A diversity in the local regulations prevails in many other respects, all of which have been sanctioned by the Legislature.

By cannot this principle be extended to slavery? If the people in the uplands of the South who endure the stigma without reaping any of the profits of slavery, insist on it who can have it so. There would exist every motive in the upland counties to emancipate themselves had they the power—or rather could they be secured by law against the re-introduction of slavery. A free county in a slave State would be a bright spot on the surface of the world. Emigrants would flock to it who are now deterred by the very name of slavery, though it has little more than a nominal existence.

No matter, brother, who made the suggestion. You shall have all the credit of it, if you desire it. Let us see who can do most to carry it out. That is the point. We hear from all quarters that it is approved. From East Tennessee, from Western Virginia, from North Carolina, from Kentucky, all who write say "it is the very thing." Let us reason about it, write about it, speak about it, until all hear of, and understand, the principle. It has long been a favorite idea with us. Early in '45 we suggested it, in '46 we pressed it earnestly; and we mean now, to join "a Carolinian" and all others who may seek to defend and diffuse it.

But a warm hearted Marylander—a webster irreverent—a little dashed if not, at the immense evil he combats—full of generous impulse, but wanting, perhaps, more patience, and faith, has a word to say. Hear him.

I did not intend taking the Examiner, but it is so good a newspaper in its editorial and editorial, and so well adapted to the times, that I have decided to take it. I have altered my mind. I am afraid you are a Yankee; you write with so much coolness than we Southern people possess. We are like the Irish, and make our cause ridiculous by seeming too much in earnest, and using too many and too big words. Mobs are indefensible upon any principle I am acquainted with, but there is a certain "aggravating" way of writing and talking which would, in time, cause angels to pity, and make a mob in Paradise.

In regard to slavery, I think the case is hopeless. We may as well strive to sink the base of the Rock. The devil has a firm grip upon the country, and if here and there some signs indicate the coming of better times, it is only because he has let go "to spit on his hands," as it were, to "tighten his hold."

A merry fellow that! Too good to give up! Thanks for the hearty laugh he has given us; thanks, too, for his good opinion. But let him dismiss his doubts—we are, as he knows, active and to the manor-born "Southern all round the board." And as to his "aggravating" habit of speech—we Southerners are growing wiser. We are getting rid of the "extreme" John Randolph used to say of the "highly wrought" orators of the South—"the South" are afflicted with asthma, sir, they can't breathe freely, sir.

We advise our correspondent to get the face of Bombastes, and whenever he meets with these orators who he fears so much, read his description of a young girl, when he speaks of a juvenile person of the other sex, a girl of tender years, a maiden in the dawn of life, a fair sweet sixteen, a budding woman, I may say, a young female." This will cure them, and so save our friend from offering any excuse for, or fearing their existence anywhere.

But let him, also, dismiss his fears. We can bore through, tunnel, the Rocky Mountains—leap over them with steam—dart by them with lightning speed, as though they were not. Why, then, tremble before slavery? He does not know what is doing in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky. If he did, he would not doubt. Old Nick is a persevering fellow. But, if we can engage him in a little chat, when he is "spitting on his hands" we will "ash" him yet, and if we once get hold, we will tighten his grip as much as he pleases—we'll beat him. And who is more able to help do this, than our correspondent? Let him lend a hearty hand. It would be worth talking about to catch and cage the old fellow!

Home first—home last. Our budget of letters from Kentucky is large. But we must select, and this is hard to do where all are good and cheering. Let us hear what a very influential letter has to say:

"Action, said action is what we need. The material is the community, but the dormant, and requires some stimulus and organization to bring it into useful action. One active, working man can do more than a hundred idle ones."

We have an opportunity to make ours a free, happy, and prosperous State, and if we let it pass another opportunity may not occur. I am told that that noble man, David Rice, came over getting the emancipation clause inserted in our Constitution. How much nearer are we now (fifty years having passed) than we were then?

"Let no man say, in view of this, 'I am for emancipation, but now is not the time.' Now is the time. And if the Kentucky boys will be true to themselves, true to their country, and true to humanity, we will forever wipe the foul blot of slavery from our State."

"Let our motto be—*Free*."

Here is something for our Maryland friend to read! Here is something for the best of us to think about. There is enough material, and of the right stuff, too, to do the work. It is in us. It is all around us. Rouse it—organize it—give it palpable shape—let it sound forth in word—try and act upon it, and we shall have off slavery in our day—in a few years—as certain as we live and make the effort. Talk about difficulties! Tell us the case is hopeless! Why, what are difficulties but path-ways to be cut by human energy for human advancement? What the most hopeless of them but earth-rubbish, to be cleared away and then the road is clear, higher and lovelier than the road before! Did not our citizens, a handful, defeat and scatter hosts of poor Mexicans at Buena Vista? Is not our soldiers now, six hundred in number, masters of their city, containing over two hundred thousand people, and defended besides by a mighty army? If for war,

and its bloody ends, our men die and do so much, shall we cower when our battle is for freedom? Shall we shrink away from the heat and conflict, when the goal we might win, is the good of our race? Let our motto be—"Free."

Let our answer be—*Free*—never surrender!—to every oppression. Then will victory perch on our banner!

We fear we have occupied too much space; but it is done. We must, at least, defer "our budget" for another opportunity.

**Mechanics.**  
We say not what—but opening a Cincinnati paper we found the following paragraph:

"We are to have a splendid building for our new Mechanics' Institute. Misses GREENWOOD, a man that labors, is at the head of the movement, and we know it will be carried through. The corner lot of Vine and Sixth is agreed upon."

And the very next paper, which was from Boston, had this paragraph:

"The Mechanics' fair opened with encouraging prospects. The collection is displayed in five different sections, beginning at Old Faneuil Hall, at the centre of which is the entrance. These different sections embrace cabinet furniture, carpeting, cloths, silks, hats, furs, clothing, hair-work, military goods, various manufactures of leather, musical instruments, glass, gold, silver and copper ware, clocks, specimens of gliding and book-binding, steam engines, machinery of various kinds, stoves, furnaces, agricultural implements, &c. &c. In the temporary exhibition building, on the south side of Quincy Hall, are locomotives, railroad cars, carriages, &c."

Where is our Mechanics' Institute? Where do we hold our mechanics' fair? What means are being used to build up the one, or procure the other? Mechanics! look into this matter. It is your duty to do so. If you would unite, you could have a library, give yourselves an opportunity to learn, and do good to yourselves and the community. What say you? Let us see if we cannot start these things in Louisville. It needs only an effort—who will make it! We stand ready, at least, to second any one who will take the lead.

Come, friends, up and be at work. "Thy thus you may make labor respectable, and teach men to know that labor is the true badge of human worth."

**Railroads.**  
The stockholders of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad held their annual meeting, at Hartford, on the 15th ult. The receipts, according to the Director's Report, were:

For passengers, \$9,123.90  
For freight, 8,081.90  
For telegraph, steamboats, expenses, &c., 5,919.90

Total receipts, \$23,125.70  
Deduct expenses, interest on bonds, 167,473.40

Balance, \$1,051,252.44  
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1847, \$53,294.41

A dividend of four per cent was declared on the 1st of October.

**Miss Wright.**  
We see it stated that Mr. Wright left property valued at about \$10,000. This moderate sum reflects more honor upon him than would fortune of ten times the amount. It shows that nobler objects than the accumulation of wealth engaged his attention, and gave enjoyment to his gigantic mental powers.

Would that this were the universal sentiment! If men were simply content with a competency, "nobler objects" would ever occupy them. It is the curse of our country, that the struggle is for wealth—for the dollar—for that which neither gives happiness, nor sustains virtue.

**A Greater Good.**  
A partial friend, in a stirring letter, thus expresses himself:

"I think it would be productive of great good, if the Examiner could be put into the hands of, and read by every preacher in Kentucky. This would not fail to exert a most powerful and happy influence for the cause of the oppressed."

A greater good would ensue, if these ministers, who have a power they little dream of, would only speak as their master bids them. They know the fact that large bodies of men judge of Religion, by those who preach the Gospel. Holy and important is it, that they should be truthful. How essential that they should face popular error, and speak out, not as man wills, but as God directs! And if this were done, how few of them could conscientiously oppose emancipation!

We do not wonder when we see politicians quail before a fabled public opinion. They live by it. They feel a mistake even in their hearts, but they feel that they could be nothing without it. But when men who have dedicated themselves to the Living God feel thus, and bow down before this power, we mourn over them, not only as men, but as holy officers of the truth who endanger that truth, every way, by such conduct! When did our Saviour yield to a wrong public opinion? Where did he ever quail before popular error? Yet he is "the way" which they preach, and profess to follow!

Brothers! if thus we may speak to you, let us beseech you to be true! You have undertaken to teach men. Voluntarily, you have declared yourselves disciples of Christ! Oh! prove yourselves worthy your calling. Make good, what you have said, your pledge. Let the welcome be not now—but hereafter—well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joys of your Lord!

**Silphie and Cincinnati Mail Road—Railways, &c.**  
Another new railroad! Why, Ohio will soon be over-laid with railways, and Cincinnati made their centre. And whence will it be? Let us get that population, by riding ourselves of slavery, and we may be iron bound, too.

In the first start of rail-roads, very little calculation was made upon travel; none whatever on travel. Now this is the first thing considered. Whenever a rail-road is proposed in New England or England, before all others, the question is asked, what is the population to be square mile along the track. If that be large, if in itself it can yield a full share of way travel, the project is almost sure to be carried out, and to prove successful.

Another important consequence follows—*cheap fares*. Why are the tolls higher in the slave State than in the free State? Why do we pay more over turnpikes in Kentucky than the people do over turnpikes in Ohio? It is mainly owing to the difference in amount of population. If slavery be the cause—as it is—then every man who travels in the South is taxed to support it! Taxed heavily, too! For it is the many who pay most, and who have the hardest work to do it.

As to the effect of cheap fare, on rail-ways and turnpikes, there can be but one opinion. Look at the rates in New York and New England, and the results, as exhibited in the following table for 1846:

Location	No. miles	Cost of fare.
Boston and Lowell	30	\$1.00
Boston and New York	70	\$2.00
Boston and Providence	40	\$1.50
Boston and Worcester	45	\$1.75
Boston and Fitchburg	50	\$2.00
Boston and Haverhill	60	\$2.25
Boston and Andover	70	\$2.50
Boston and Salem	80	\$2.75
Boston and Lynn	90	\$3.00
Boston and Nahant	100	\$3.25
Boston and Melrose	110	\$3.50
Boston and Lynnfield	120	\$3.75
Boston and Lynn	130	\$4.00
Boston and Lynn	140	\$4.25
Boston and Lynn	150	\$4.50
Boston and Lynn	160	\$4.75
Boston and Lynn	170	\$5.00
Boston and Lynn	180	\$5.25
Boston and Lynn	190	\$5.50
Boston and Lynn	200	\$5.75
Boston and Lynn	210	\$6.00
Boston and Lynn	220	\$6.25
Boston and Lynn	230	\$6.50
Boston and Lynn	240	\$6.75
Boston and Lynn	250	\$7.00
Boston and Lynn	260	\$7.25
Boston and Lynn	270	\$7.50
Boston and Lynn	280	\$7.75
Boston and Lynn	290	\$8.00
Boston and Lynn	300	\$8.25
Boston and Lynn	310	\$8.50
Boston and Lynn	320	\$8.75
Boston and Lynn	330	\$9.00
Boston and Lynn	340	\$9.25
Boston and Lynn	350	\$9.50
Boston and Lynn	360	\$9.75
Boston and Lynn	370	\$10.00
Boston and Lynn	380	\$10.25
Boston and Lynn	390	\$10.50
Boston and Lynn	400	\$10.75
Boston and Lynn	410	\$11.00
Boston and Lynn	420	\$11.25
Boston and Lynn	430	\$11.50
Boston and Lynn	440	\$11.75
Boston and Lynn	450	\$12.00
Boston and Lynn	460	\$12.25
Boston and Lynn	470	\$12.50
Boston and Lynn	480	\$12.75
Boston and Lynn	490	\$13.00
Boston and Lynn	500	\$13.25
Boston and Lynn	510	\$13.50
Boston and Lynn	520	\$13.75
Boston and Lynn	530	\$14.00
Boston and Lynn	540	\$14.25
Boston and Lynn	550	\$14.50
Boston and Lynn	560	\$14.75
Boston and Lynn	570	\$15.00
Boston and Lynn	580	\$15.25
Boston and Lynn	590	\$15.50
Boston and Lynn	600	\$15.75
Boston and Lynn	610	\$16.00
Boston and Lynn	620	\$16.25
Boston and Lynn	630	\$16.50
Boston and Lynn	640	\$16.75
Boston and Lynn	650	\$17.00
Boston and Lynn	660	\$17.25
Boston and Lynn	670	\$17.50
Boston and Lynn	680	\$17.75
Boston and Lynn	690	\$18.00
Boston and Lynn	700	\$18.25
Boston and Lynn	710	\$18.50
Boston and Lynn	720	\$18.75
Boston and Lynn	730	\$19.00
Boston and Lynn	740	\$19.25
Boston and Lynn	750	\$19.50
Boston and Lynn	760	\$19.75
Boston and Lynn	770	\$20.00
Boston and Lynn	780	\$20.25
Boston and Lynn	790	\$20.50
Boston and Lynn	800	\$20.75
Boston and Lynn	810	\$21.00
Boston and Lynn	820	\$21.25
Boston and Lynn	830	\$21.50
Boston and Lynn	840	\$21.75
Boston and Lynn	850	\$22.00
Boston and Lynn	860	\$22.25
Boston and Lynn	870	\$22.50
Boston and Lynn	880	\$22.75
Boston and Lynn	890	\$23.00
Boston and Lynn	900	\$23.25
Boston and Lynn	910	\$23.50
Boston and Lynn	920	\$23.75
Boston and Lynn	930	\$24.00
Boston and Lynn	940	\$24.25
Boston and Lynn	950	\$24.50
Boston and Lynn	960	\$24.75
Boston and Lynn	970	\$25.00
Boston and Lynn	980	\$25.25
Boston and Lynn	990	\$25.50
Boston and Lynn	1000	\$25.75

The number of passengers this year is much larger, and the difference in favor of New England greater. These conclusions follow: Let the cheaper fare the greater the travel. A

reduction of rates of travel, invariably, has increased the receipts. 2d. That New England rail-ways can carry a third more than New South rail-ways with higher rates.

But it is population in both—population—everywhere which gives rail-roads their success. Great lines of travel, as between New Orleans and Washington, may be supported—may be made to pay—but not, unless the lines, even when erected at cheapest cost, they barely get along. And none of them proper as to the New England roads! Shall we not, then, as rail-roads are the great means of developing the wealth and power of the country, do all in our power to obtain them? We must bind ourselves to slavery, and thus exclude Kentucky from the possibility of having them to the extent we might possess them if free? It is for our interest? Does duty or patriotism, demand the sacrifice—the sacrifice of the few to the many—the of the comfort, convenience, growth, civilization of the hundreds of thousands, to the thousands! Let slave-holders nobly say, no! and let non-slaveholders, cheering them on, boldly strike for emancipation, when with it, will come the opportunity for every good that humanity may ask.

**Mass. C. J. C. Freeman.**  
This officer, Sept. 17, reported himself at Washington in arrest and demanded a trial within thirty days from that period. "I wish," he says, "a full trial and a speedy one. The charges made against me by Brigadier Gen. Kearney, and the subsidiary accusations in newspapers, when I was not in the country, impeach me in all the departments of my conduct, military, civil, political, and moral; while in California, and if true would subject me to be cashiered, and shot, under the rules and articles of war, and to infamy in the public opinion." He states it to be his intention to meet these charges and accusations in all their extent.

**New York State Temperance Convention!**  
This body, respectable in numbers, and ardent in conviction, met at Albany on the 16th ult. The following day an earnest and animated debate sprang up on the general subject—the policy, and the legislative measures which should be adopted.

The main point, was the repression of the traffic by law.

A majority were in favor of repealing all laws as regards license, and leaving every dealer in alcohol responsible, at common law, for all the evil consequences of his business, as an expert.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That we believe in the Temperance reformation, and that we are in favor of a law which would "completely every good and perfect gift," and its hitherto steady progress against all opposing influences, and that we are in favor of a law which would not fail to exert a most powerful and happy influence for the cause of the oppressed."

2. That the result of the election in April last affords no just ground to believe that a majority of the people of this State are in favor of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that the precipitate repeal of that law, without any attempt to amend, and perfect it, was unequalled for any sufficient expression of public sentiment.

3. That the system of licensing men to sell intoxicating drinks is radically wrong, and ought to be abolished; and all laws, or parts of laws, that sanction and justify the traffic in such drinks, and that attempt to regulate the same, are hereby repudiated.

4. That this Convention recommend to the friends of Temperance throughout the State, to memorialize the next Legislature to pass a law—

1st. Repealing all laws, or parts of laws, which authorize any person, on any terms, to sell any intoxicating liquor as a beverage; and

2d. Making every person selling any such drinks liable for all consequent damages.

On motion of P. Ward, Esq.

Resolved, That no legislation can be a sufficient defence against the evils of Intemperance, but that which aims at the entire prohibition of the sale of Intoxicating Drinks, the great question now to be submitted to the People is not "License or No License," but "Sale or No Sale" of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage.

The earnestness of the friends of the cause, and their determination to persevere in its defence and spread, gave assurance, that the April "defeat" will not discourage, and that legislators will have no excuse hereafter for so "precipitate" a retreat as the members of the N. Y. Legislature manifested at its last session.

**Co-operative Leagues.**  
We had a long and interesting conversation, this week, with two mechanics, weavers, from Stirlingshire, Scotland, on the condition and prospects of the laboring classes, in England.

They are plain, unpretending men, who have been sent out, as Pioneers, to examine and report on the West. It is their intention to remain here a year. If they like it, a small body of their countrymen will come over, and should they be pleased, after a year's trial, a larger number will join them, and make the West their home.

These mechanics think that the laboring classes have made great advances within the last ten years. The first outward impulse given to them, according to their view, was the Chartists' move. The second, the anti-corn law league. The third, and most important, is, the co-operative efforts which are making all over the Kingdom.

The co-operative principle, as now acted upon, is not necessarily confined to any branch of human industry. It may be applied to all. Thus—if there are ten persons in a neighborhood, some of whom cannot read, or write, or cipher, while others can—or if among them there be those who understand German, or have some knowledge of astronomy, and the others know nothing of these things—they meet together at stated periods, and by mutual efforts, by co-operation, do instruct each other without cost, and with great social pleasure and generous happiness. In his way, these two mechanics have been, mainly, instructed, and we found them familiar, not only with such writers as Mill, Douglas, Judd, &c., but with Dr. Arnold, and the strong popular writers of Great Britain. They made not the least show of learning. They talked, indeed, in a plain common sense way, and seemed to take a plain common sense view of society, and the obligations all of